

Evidentiary Document No. 5080.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
AT RIVER VALLEY AND HAVELOCK ROAD
CAMPS, SINGAPORE.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES PHILIP HEATH, D.S.O., Royal Artillery with permanent home address at ARDMORE COTTAGE, ARDMORE ROAD, PARKSTONE, DORSET, MAKE OATH and say as follows:-

1. I was captured in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942 and was thereafter confined in the following prisoner of war camps during the periods stated:

	<u>From</u>	<u>Until</u>
CHANGI	18 February 1942	- 15 May 1942
(HAVELOCK ROAD and RIVER VALLEY Camps)	16 May 1942	- 24 December 1942)
CHANGI	25 December 1942	- 3 June 1945
KRANJI HOSPITAL	4 June 1945	till the cessation of hostilities.

2. I arrived at HAVELOCK ROAD Camp with a "Labour" Battalion on 16 May 1942. In July 1942 I became Senior British Officer there, taking over from Colonel R.F. ENTWICE, R.A.O.C. Early in August I took over in addition RIVER VALLEY Camp from Colonel K.H. PRESTON of the Indian Army who returned to CHANGI on account of sickness.

3. RIVER VALLEY and HAVELOCK ROAD Camps were only about 400 yards apart being separated by a small stream and barbed wire fences. I remained Senior British Officer of both camps till they were closed on 24 December 1942 and, during the whole of that period, the two camps were run as a single unit by the Japanese. When I first went to HAVELOCK road Camp the Japanese Commandant of both camps was Lieutenant FUJIDA. He was succeeded about September 1942 by Lieutenant KAWAMURA. When Lieut. FUJIDA left his Adjutant, Lieutenant OKUYAMA, went with him. After their departure Lieutenant KAWAMURA was assisted by Lieutenant FUKUDA as Officer in Charge of the Guards.

4. On 29 July 1942 about 1415 hours a Japanese soldier came to me in HAVELOCK ROAD Camp with orders that all prisoners of war in the camp were to parade at once and march under his direction. This was done and he conducted the party to a field outside RIVER VALLEY Camp. There I got permission from a Japanese sergeant to allow cooks and prisoners working on repairs to Japanese wagons in camp to dismiss. This left on parade all officers, clerks, camp-employed sick and men without boots and all those not ordered to work outside the camp that afternoon by the Japanese Guards. We were joined by a similar parade from RIVER VALLEY Camp and formed into a square. Lieutenant FUJIDA and his interpreter arrived and the latter read out "Instructions" issued by the former; I attach hereto copy of

these "Instructions", marked "EXHIBIT"."

5. The other ranks were then marched away by Japanese N.C.O's and, as soon as the officers were dismissed, I followed them accompanied by Major C.H.D. WILD, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Lieutenant FUKADA unsuccessfully tried to persuade me not to do so.

6. The prisoners (strength about 400) had been collected on an open space with a very uneven stony surface and were being forced by the Japanese with blows and shouts to run round in a large circle. Most of the men were sick or had bare feet owing to the shortage of boots; others were clerks, T warrant Officers, etc. who were employed in the Camp.

7. Soon after I had arrived on the scene Lieutenant FUKADA also appeared. I immediately protested to him but he took no notice. I also sent for a doctor to weed out the sick. The doubling about went on for about thirty-five minutes and then Lieutenant FUKADA addressed the men in a long speech the gist of which was that they were "slackers". In the course of this speech he also stated "I have proved to you that you can dance in bare feet, therefore you can work in bare feet".

8. Previous to this incident we had had no warning that Lieutenant FUKADA was dissatisfied with the prisoners' work or the numbers provided for working parties. Nor had any effort been made to find out the reason for any of the individual men being in camp or whether they were guilty of laziness or any other offence. Neither had we any subsequent repercussions or explanation of it. My personal view is that Lieutenant FUKADA wished to discourage demands which Lieutenant Colonel PRESTON had been making regarding the necessity for boot repairing facilities.

9. Accommodation was very bad, 201 men being accommodated in each hut of 120 feet by 18 feet. The huts were each of two floors and the only places a man could stand upright were in the gangway running down the middle or on the extreme edge of the upper floor. There were no separate huts for eating, recreation or any other purposes.

10. For several months after I went to HAVELOCK ROAD CAMP no arrangements for repair or replacement of boots and clothing, which wore out very rapidly under the working conditions, existed in either Camp.

11. Working conditions were very severe. Frequently I received reports of prisoners who had been struck by their guards.

12. As in other Japanese Camps food was insufficient.

13. Medical stores were in short supply during all the time I was Senior British Officer in these camps; there was no adequate hospital

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accommodation or equipment, e.g. no beds were provided and the hospital consisted of the normal attap hut described above. The worst cases were taken to CHANGI Camp Hospital but transport was not regularly provided even for them.⁷

SWORN by the aforesaid CHARLES PHILLIP HEATH)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of West-) (Signed) C.P. HEATH.
minster this Eighth day of JANUARY, 1946)

Before me,

(Signed) R.D.L. KELLY,
Captain, Legal Staff.

Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General,
LONDON, S.W.1.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

(Signed) A.M. BELL-MACDONALD.
Legal Staff.
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

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M.I.9 Jap. 17105.

INSTRUCTIONS
TO LAZY PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. I regret that I must give you some instructions, but these instructions are given from the point of view of giving you some spiritual training.

Therefore, I must give them firmly.

But, at the same time, I must express appreciation of the good work done by the diligent men.

2. You have lived with us for some months, therefore we have become affectionate friends.

3. We have treated you as our friends, in the spirit of "Bushido" - the traditional generous spirit of the Japanese Army - ever since we came here, because we are soldiers, and you are soldiers, and therefore we should understand each other.

4. But you have responded to this, our "Bushido", by deception and dishonesty.

5. Such conduct is not permitted by "Bushido", and presumably would not be permitted by English standards.

6. And you must be reminded that your intimate and diligent friends are overworking to make up for your idle conduct.

7. You should not be able to think of this without feeling very much ashamed. Such shame should be unendurable.

8. Work should be pleasant and cheerful, but those who will not work must be idle men by nature, or blockheads who have no conscience as human beings.

9. As soldiers, you must have understood these things, therefore, you ought to think how to do your best before thinking of anything else.

The history of human beings has taught us that it is always possible to work, whatever the conditions may be. To say that you have no shirts and no shoes is an improper excuse.

10. Work from today. Do not wait until tomorrow. And you must bear the above-mentioned instructions firmly in mind.

Of course we shall do our best to make better your conditions. Those who are idle will be severely punished as from tomorrow. Please understand this fact.

(LIEUTENANT K. FUKUDA)

26th July, 2602
(1942)

(X) (SMA/P).

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This is the Exhibit "A" referred to in the Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES PHILLIP HEATH, D.S.O., R.A., SWORN before me at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of Westminster this eighth day of January 1946.

(Signed) R.D.L. KELLY, Captain,
Legal Staff.

Military Department,
Office of the J.A.G.
London, S.W. 1.

Op 1570A

小生、定位所ドスエット、バーグストン、アドゼア
踏アドモアカテジ電兵中佐ヨ・S・Oハ(武勳勲章)
チャールス・フイリップ・ビースハ音韻ヲ爲シ次、
筆ヲ氣遣スル。

一月ハ一九四二年二月下三日、シンガポールニ於テ
船ハレ。ソシテ一九四二年三月下六日ヨリ同年
下二月十四日ニ同ルマテハヴロック島ニビリバ
バリ1ノ收容所ニ至ルサレタ。

ヨリバリ1反ビハヴロック島ノ收容所ハ四百ヤ
トド在レテ后リ小川ト河川の邊にテ分ケラレテ
居タ。

私ハ一九四二年下二月二三日收容所ガ開設サレル
前而收容所ノ元官吏は將校トナツテキタ。

一九四二年七月二八日下四時一二分頃、一八ノ日
云兵方船艦全部ハ空列シテ後ノ連隊ニ行進ス
ベシトノ命令ヲ得ツテハヴロック島收容所ニキル私
ノ計ニ本タ。

其レガ爲サレルト後ハ一行フリバリ1收容所
外部ノ原ニ引率シテ行キマシタ。

福田中尉及ビ松ノ通訳ガ來テ、通譯官ハ福
田中尉ノ後調ラミ上ゲタ。

外ノ列ハ行進シテ行キ・・・私ハ縱イテ行キマシ
タ・・・

六 捕虜達（約四〇〇名）ハ石テ、テコボコノ空地ニ
集合サセラレ、日本兵ノ殴打ト怒聲ニ迫ハレテ大
キナ圓ヲ作ツテ走リ廻ハサレタ。

七 痘戸ノ捕虜ハ病氣力或ハ量不足ノ爲ニ棄足テアツ
タ。

八 私ガ其ノ場所ニ着クト宣グ福田中尉モ現レタ。

私ハ宣チニ彼ニ抗議シタノテアルガ彼ハ氣ニ止メ
ナカツタ。私ハ又、病人ヲ除ク爲ニ^等老ヲ呼ビニヤ
ツタ。駆足ハ卅五分位續イタ。

ソシテ其レカラ福田中尉ハ長イ演説ヲシタガ其ノ
要點ハ結局ハ俘虜是方忘者ダト言フ事テアツタ。
其ノ途中彼ハ「オ前等ハ素足テダンステキルノダ
カラ素足テモ仕事出来ルト云フ事ヲ證明シテヤツ
タ」ト言ツタ。

九 設備ハ非常ニ惡クニ〇一名ガ縁一二〇フィート横
一々フィートノ小舎ニ收容サレタ。

小舎ハ各々牀ガ二段ニナツテ居リ人ガ眞直グニ立
テルノハ中央ノ通路カ牀ノ間ダケテアツタ。

食堂モ休養室モ其他何モナカツタ。

一〇 私ガハヴロック收容所ニ行ツテ何ヶ月後マテモ勞
働狀態ノタメ早ク裸切レタリ裸被ツタリシタ衣服
ニテノ修繕又ハ取替ノ事ハドテラノ收容所ニモ
ナカツタ。

一一 作業狀態ハ近メテ酷ク、哨兵ニ殴グラレタノ捕

長ノ報告ヲ辰々受ケタ。

二三他ノ日本人收容所ニ於ケルト同ジヤウニ食料ハ不足シテ居タ。

三私ガコレ等ノ收容所ノ先任英國將校テアツタ間中
ズツリ官僚品給與ハ不足テアツタ。

ソシテ運営ナ病院設備ハナカツタ。壁ヘバベット
ハ無ク、ソシテ病院ハ上記ノ普通ノアクツブテ造ツ
タ小倉ニスギナカツタ。

最重患者ハチヤンギ收容所病院ニ送レテ行カレタ
ガ、運営ハ彼等ニスマ法則的ニハ準備サレナカツ
タ。